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12. The work of federating and affiliating the various peace organizations of the United States into a more unified and co-operative force, which has since the Baltimore American Peace Congress been well advanced through the National American Peace Society, has already resulted in increased activity, in the strengthening and enlargement of peace propaganda throughout the nation, and gives promise of much greater efficiency of the peace movement in the future. The congress records its warm appreciation of this federation of peace forces and expresses the sincere wish that sufficient resources may be found to carry it forward to much greater completeness.

Platform of the Nineteenth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 14-16, 1913.

The Nineteenth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in view of the probable meeting of a third Hague Conference in 1915, respectfully recommends:

1. That the Secretary of State of the United States urge the nations which participated in the second Hague Conference to form immediately the international preparatory committee recommended by it to prepare and submit to the nations a program for the third Hague Conference, and to devise a system of organization and procedure for the conference itself.

2. That the Secretary of State consider the expediency of submitting to the international preparatory committee at an early date a list of the topics which the United States especially desires to have considered at the third Hague Conference, with an outline of the proposals of the United States on each topic.

3. That the third Hague Conference reconsider the question of a general treaty of arbitration which shall, in accordance with the principle of obligatory arbitration unanimously adopted by the second conference, submit to arbitration without restriction disputes of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation and application of international agreements, and such other controversies as may be considered susceptible of arbitral or judicial determination.

4. That the court of arbitral justice, approved in principle by the second conference, be established for the adjudication of disputes of a justiciable nature, without altering the status of the permanent court of arbitration.

5. That the exemption from capture of innocent private property of the enemy on the seas be considered anew by the third Hague Conference.

6. That in general, greater stress be laid by the third Hague Conference upon the means and measures by which peace may be maintained, or restored when broken, than upon the rules and regulations of warfare.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the independent negotiation of treaties or conventions of particular or special interest to two or more contracting powers, analogous in nature and scope to the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817, without re-

gard to common consent or general participation, is highly desirable.

Resolved, That the utmost possible publicity concerning all consummated international agreements, whatever their nature or content, would conduce to the peace of the world.

Resolved, That in the interests of commerce, friendly intercourse, and peace, all agreements between nations, whether general, particular, or special, should be fully executed or lived up to in spirit as well as in letter.

Resolved, That this conference desires to call attention at this time to the recommendations of the first and second Hague Conferences that commissions of inquiry be instituted on occasion to report the facts on serious disputes arising between any two signatory powers; and, bearing in mind the valuable service rendered by a commission of inquiry in 1904 in settling the North Sea incident between Great Britain and Russia, this conference notes with peculiar interest the proposal of the Secretary of State of the United States to make use of standing commissions of inquiry which shall be allowed adequate time for their investigations.

Resolved, That the committee of the Lake Mohonk Conference appointed May 20, 1910, to report to the conference of 1911 as to the best method of carrying into effect the recommendation of successive Presidents of the United States that the United States Government be vested with power to execute through appropriate action in the Federal courts its treaty obligations, and generally to furnish adequate protection to alien residents in the United States, be renewed.

Business and Peace.

The following resolutions were adopted by the delegates of business organizations at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference on May 16, and made a part of the proceedings:

Whereas, under the international banking system which has been developed in recent years an economic crisis in one financial center immediately affects all others, and thus all countries and their citizens have important interests in the maintenance of peace among the nations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the business organizations of the United States and Canada represented at this Mohonk Conference, feeling the need of an efficient agency for the dissemination of proper information concerning the economic interests affected by war, recommend to the chambers of commerce of the United States and other business organizations the early establishment of such an agency.

Whereas, wars are now largely maintained by financial loans negotiated by belligerents in neutral countries, and by arms and ammunition purchased by belligerents in neutral countries: therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon the United States Government to use its utmost endeavors to secure an international agreement prohibiting the making of loans or the furnishing of arms by the nationals of any country to a government or party that is actually engaged in war or in making active preparations for an anticipated war, as being in violation of neutrality.